

The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17. 1739.

N^o. 1140.



HE Alarm is given, and it concerns every Man in Britain to take it. We are told, publicly told, by the *Faction themselves*, that their Endeavours have at length so far succeeded, as to bring the Government of this Nation to its *Crisis*. 'I cannot

conceal my Opinion, says the *Fleetstreet Craftsman*, Mr. Gresham's *D'Anvers*, in his Paper of the 3d Instant, that this seems to be the *Crisis* of the present Government, it being now almost doubtful, whether a *TUMULTUOUS RABBLE*, or a *military Force*, are to get the better; in either Case, we are undone; which is a melancholy Consideration to all Persons, who wish well to this Government, or to any Government, when they see such a *Disposition* in the common People to throw off all *Restraints of Law*.'

WHEN I first read this Vaunt of the *Craftsman*, accompanied with a Lamentation, it immediately brought to my Mind what is related of the *Crocodile*, another Creature of Prey, who preys upon the human Body, as the false Patriot does upon the political one: It is said of this Creature, that after he has destroyed a Man, he weeps over him, and seems to lament the Destruction which he himself had caused: Just so the *Crocodile Craftsman* sighs over the *mob Spirit* of Confusion which his own Right Hand hath planted, and affects to be concerned at the Approach of that Ruin which it has been the Labour of his Life to introduce.

FOR is the Case really as he represents it? Is there a *Disposition* in the common People to throw off all *Restraints of Law*? Is the Spirit of Anarchy reigning among them? Do they breathe nothing but Riot, Confusion, and Tumult? For God's Sake then! let us consider how has it arose? Who has been the Author of it? Who has infused this wicked Spirit among the People, this universal Contempt of all Government and all Law? Who are the Men that have spread this Infatuation through the Kingdom? Whoever they be, they are the *Enemies of Britain*, the *Enemies of Government*, and the *Enemies of Liberty*; to them is due the Resentment, the Indignation; on them should fall the accumulated Vengeance of a most injur'd People, of a People most unjustly disquieted, who would be the most happy, as they are the most free Nation upon Earth, were it not for that *sedition*, that *lawless Anti-Government Spirit*, which these Incendiaries have raised, who are they be.

AND, now, I appeal to the whole World, to the Conscience of every *Briton*, to the Understanding of every sensible Man, if it be not the *Craftsmen*, and the *Common Sense Men of White Fryars*, as they abscondedly call themselves, who have infused this rebellious Spirit into the common People, this hatred of Rule, this antipathy to Government; they, and only they, have taught the People to throw of their Loyalty to their Prince, their Reverence to the Legislature, and their Obedience to the Laws; they, and only they, have represented all Laws as *Fetters*, all Government as *Oppression*, and the whole Legislative Body as a Combination of *Tyrants*.

FROM this Fountain flow'd, naturally flow'd that Contempt of Magistracy among the People, which threatens so much Mischief to these Realms: And how could it be otherwise? Could any Man in his Senses imagine, that the Multitude would long preserve any Reverence for Rulers, or any Awe of Rule, when they were weekly, daily, incessantly taught it, that Law was only a fine Covering for Tyranny, which, while it pretended to secure them from Chains, rivetted them on the faster; that Parliaments were only the Sanctifiers of Vassalage, and Kings and Magistrates, the People from whom alone they had every thing to fear.

THAT this has been the uniform Doctrine of the *Faction* against the Administration for these many Years past, and that it has been their ceaseless Endeavour to propagate among the common People, this virulent Spirit of Opposition to all Authority, I could evince, from every Pamphlet, and almost from every Paper that has been published by them; but, I am sure, no Man will dispute this Point with me;

and, I cannot help imagining, it must give some Surprise even to the *Craftsman's* blind Disciples, to see him weeping over the Child of his own begetting, and pretending to be concerned at that Anti-Government Disposition by which alone he has been and is supported, and to which alone it is owing that his Name is known among them.

WHAT wicked Arts has he not tried to excite the Populace to throw off all Restraints of Law, and yet has the unparalleled Impudence to affect to mourn that he has been too successful!

NOTHING is more true, than that neither Government nor Law, can be supported without Rewards and Punishments; yet, has the *Craftsman*, under the Pretence of inveighing against penal Laws, made all lawful Punishments, all Punishments inflicted by Law, odious to the common People?

NOTHING is more true, than that every free Government must be upheld and maintained by Taxes on the Community it is instituted to protect, and that every Debt incurred by such a Community, must necessarily increase the Number or Duration of Taxes laid thereon; yet, has not the *Craftsman*, by indiscriminate Inveictives against Taxes in general, filled the common People with mortal Hatred and Antipathy to all Taxes however necessary, and made them ripe to rejoice in any *Sponge* that would conceal their Debts, however cruel and villainous the Injustice would be?

AGAIN; Tho' nothing is more clear, than that no free Government can prosper and flourish, but by the Agreement and Harmony of the several Branches of which it is composed, that although the Unanimity of King, Lords, and Commons, be absolutely necessary to the Being and Preservation of our excellent Constitution, and every Law framed to secure our Liberties, yet has not the *Craftsman*, by the basest and falsest Suggestions, made the common People look upon this Union with an evil Eye, as a disadvantageous Circumstance, and, by consequence, on all Laws arising therefrom, as conveying Restraints fit only to be thrown off?

ONCE more; Is it not Demonstration, that whilst every Power in Europe keeps up numerous and mighty Armies in constant Pay, it cannot be the Interest or Safety of Great Britain to be without any, notwithstanding our Sea Guard; yet, has not the *Craftsman*, under the specious Pretence of inveighing against standing Armies, made the common People look upon every Degree of Land Defence with Detestation and Abhorrence, as if there was no Danger in being exposed a Prey to every Invader, as if the Danger was greater to trust to ourselves than our Enemies?

LET us now, taking these Observations with us, consider a little the Reasoning of our *mock Patriots*, and we shall soon be convinced, that more foolish, or more wicked Pretenders to Reformation, this Nation never produced, nor any other.

REPEAL the Riot Act, disband the Army, this is their Cry, this their incessant Clamour: Let us then ask them, Why should we repeal the Riot Act at this Juncture? Why disband the Army at this Juncture? They will tell us for Answer, Because the *Rabble* are just ready to be our Masters; because the Spirit of Anarchy is let loose among them, and they want to glut themselves with the Spoils of Property, to ride triumphant over the Ruins of Law and Liberty. Is not this most excellent Argument, most incomparable Reasoning? What are these Men, or what do they take the sensible Part of the People to be, that they can ask them to throw down every Hedge of Defence, to give Impunity to Riot, and lay aside those Arms that have been so far their Protection, because a tumultuous *Rabble* are prepared to swallow them up? Is this Patriotism? Is this Love of Liberty and our Country?

NO; there is not a Man in England, who has the least Concern for his Country, or the Protestant Succession, who has any Value for Liberty or our Constitution, the Palladium thereof, that can, in such Circumstances, hesitate a Moment, whether we shall keep his Majesty's Hands strengthen'd against this threatening *Rabble*, these Enemies of Law, that want to throw off all its Restraints, or whether we shall ourselves pull down our Defence, and invite the merciless Confusion.

THE Army of Britain is the People's Army, a Parliamentary Army, an Army rais'd and paid by Parliament, whose Number and Duration is entirely at the Will of Parliament; and which is to exist or not exist, to be increas'd or diminish'd, as the Parliament shall judge necessary from the Exigences of the Times: It is an Army we command, and not an Army that commands us; our Trust is in ourselves, in our Representatives; not in we betray ourselves, unless our Representatives are perfidious to us, our Army cannot hurt us; our Forces are justly to be consider'd as the Forces of the Publick, and so long as constitutional Forces, the Question is not then, Whether a tyrannical, arbitrary, military Force, or a tumultuous *Rabble*, shall get the better? but, whether the Forces of the Publick, whether the King, Lords and Commons, with the valuable Part of the Nation, or a tumultuous *Rabble*, shall get the better? This is the Question, and the People will range themselves accordingly; the Lovers, of Property, and Law, and Liberty will be for the Publick and the Government, and the dissolute *Rabble* will be against it.

THS Times have been when our Army was oblig'd to be much larger than at present, so the Times may come when even the present Number of Forces shall not be necessary; but they will not be Times of a lawless Spirit, as the present are confest'd to be by the *Faction themselves*. No Man of any Honesty or Understanding can think such Times the proper Season for a Reduction; and those who pretend to do it, will be found to be such as hope to make their Market by the publick Confusion, that hunger and thirst after Mischief, and expect to flourish in an universal Calamity.

WHAT! shall we remove our Confidence from our Representatives to the Dregs of Mankind? Shall we not dare to trust ourselves, and yet dare to trust to a *Mob*? throw ourselves upon the Good-will of the *Rabble*, and fly for Safety from Law and Government to Anarchy and wild Disorder?

SHALL we do this at a Time when we see the Chiefs of Sedition, the *Craftsmen*, rejoicing in the lawless Spirit of the Populace, by every Art fomenting and cherishing it, exhorting them in the most forcible manner not to be dismay'd or discourag'd at the Want of Discipline; setting before their Eyes the Success of Rebellion and Civil War, and Examples where undisciplin'd Crowds were wonderfully victorious?

NO; in such a Situation every Man must see, to weaken the Hands of our lawful Governors, will be endangering our Constitution itself, nor any thing less than making the Breach ourselves, at which the Torrent of Confusion will enter, and burying, in one universal Deluge, our Laws, Liberties and Properties, and all that's dear and valuable to Men.

LET us then still remain under the Protection of a Prince of strictest Justice; let us remain in the Hands of the Parliament, in the Hands of King, Lords and Commons; let the Laws, and the Guardians of the Laws protect us; but let us by no means fall into the Hands of the *Faction's* tumultuous *Rabble*, lest we find their tenderest Mercies heavier than the greatest Severities of a just and legal Government.

IF we act in this wise and prudent Manner, if we are steady to our Interest, if we disappoint the Hopes of the lawless *Rabble*, and defeat the Labours of their ambitious Leaders; if we keep his Majesty's Hands strengthen'd, as we have hitherto done, till a proper Time for reducing the Army shall present itself, the Government of this Nation will not now be brought to its Crisis, nor will our excellent Constitution be now at an End. The Threats of the *Faction*, that this is the *Crisis* of both, will then fall as harmless to the Ground, as all their former Triumphs of this Nature have done; and we shall find them as false Prophets now, as they were in the Year 1727. when * the *Occasional Writer* cry'd out, that our being a Nation or not a Nation, depended on that *Crisis*; and hearkening to the Opposition then, or in the Year 1734. when they roar'd out again, that † that was the fatal *Crisis*, in which they were to be follow'd, or we ruin'd.

* Occasional Writer, No. 2. † Freeholder's Address.

But if, deluded by the artful Colourings of general, indiscriminate Invektives against *Armies*, or terrified by the Menaces of lawless Tumults, we yield up our strength to trust to their Weakness, I shall then think myself, that our lawful Government will soon find a Period, and nothing to succeed to it but the savage, tyrannical, unspeakable Devastation and Cruelties of a tumultuous Rabble, inspir'd by the *Craftsman* with Enmity to all Authority, and Foes to all Restraints of Law.

RUSSELL.

P. S. What the *Craftsmen* say about *Barracks* being a Subject deserving the Animadversion of Parliament, must needs entitle the Sputterers about them to the Laughter of their own Idiot Admirers, since they are only *Barracks* for *Horses*, the Men being billeted on Publick Houses as usual; and it cannot but be very merry, that these quick-sighted Patriots should be seriously afraid, lest the *Horses* should form a Plot against our Liberties, by being suffer'd to eat Hay together; but I must recant a little, considering they are disciplin'd *Horses*; I beg the *Craftsman's* Pardon, and hope he and Common Sense, his Colleague, will be able to get an Act of Parliament, That no two disciplin'd *Horses* shall be suffer'd to dwell together in one Stable, for fear of Danger to our Liberties, and lest they should introduce a standing Army.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

Vienna, Jan. 31. O. S.

It is now said by some, that the Velt Marshal de Palfi will have the chief Command of the Imperial Army in Hungary; and, by others, that he is to share in that Command jointly with the Velt Marshal de Wallis, the one to command the Horse, the other the Foot; but the Truth will not be known till their Arrival from Presburg, where they both are; so that the Report of General Wallis's being already come to Town was too premature. They write from Schemnitz in Upper Hungary, that a very rich Mine of Gold and Silver has been discover'd there. The Chapters of Wurtzburg and Bamberg oppose the Treaty their Bishop has made with this Court for furnishing the Emperor with 3000 Foot, and pretend that the Bishop has no Right to enter into any such Engagement without their Consent. The Emperor has lost another brave Officer, who is very much regretted, viz. Count Leopold, Colonel of Kevenhuller's Regiment of Dragoons, who died here three Days ago in the Flower of his Age, being not more than thirty, and the last of his Family. This gallant Officer had received several Wounds in the Actions at Cornia and Meadia; but, after having undergone very painful Operations, he was so well cur'd, that, by the Help of a Steel Cap, with which he intended to have cover'd his Head, he might have been as fit for the Service as ever. But it happen'd that a few Days ago, as his Coachman was driving him thro' the little River of Vienna, when it was swell'd by the melting of the Snows and the continual Rains, the Count perceiving the Water to enter his Coach, and hearing the Shrieks of the People on both Shores, was struck with such a Surprize, that it was attended with a Pleurisy and a Flux, which carried him off.

Jamfuer, Jan. 20. O. S. Major General Lentulus's Expedition against the Robbers and Vagabonds between Lugos and Caransebes, has turn'd out to be of greater Importance than was at first imagin'd; for the latter, who were in Number above 1200, being surrounded by the General, he caus'd them to be attack'd with such Vigour, that, notwithstanding their desperate Resistance, they were all cut to Pieces except 84, whom he made Prisoners; among whom was Haran Balha, one of their Leaders, who had not long ago been so cruel as to spit an Imperial Hussar alive, and then roast him before a Fire, basting him with Butter till he was dead. Since this Action, the other Rebels have sent Deputies to General Lentulus to submit and beg pardon, besides 200 Hostages; and the General has let fire to the Villages to which they us'd to retire.

Hamburg, Feb. 9. O. S. An Express from Copenhagen has, 'tis said, brought Advice, that the Affairs of Steinhof is amicably settled, and that this very Day is sign'd a Treaty of Subsidy was sign'd at Copenhagen, between Great Britain and Denmark.

Hague, Feb. 13. O. S. We have it from good Hands, that, after various Turns in the great Affairs of the Reconciliation of the Courts of Great Britain and Prussia, there cannot be a more perfect Union than is now restor'd between those two Princes; and that the Measures taken for it on both Sides, are such as can only tend to cement it more and more.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Hamburg, Feb. 20. N. S. Up the Elbe is arrived the Thomas Davis, from Genoa.

Amsterdam, Feb. 23. In the Texel is arrived the Ipe, Gadles, from London; and at Bergen, the —, Hugh Falconer, from Seville; and in the Viic, the —, John Wilkinson, from Hull.

HOME PORTS.

Dartmouth, Feb. 13. Wind S. S. W. blows hard, the Lilly, Townshend, for Oporto; the St. John Baptista, Harvey, for Genoa and Leghorn; the Expedition, Major, for Rochel; and the Thompsons Medall, Thompson, for Oporto, all of and from London, put into Torbay the 10th Inst. The Marcella, Sommers, for Oporto, mentioned in my former, is come in here; and Yesterday came in the Maynard, Reynolds, from London for Virginia.

Cowes, Feb. 14. Wind S. On the 12th returned the Young Sarah, of and from Bremen for Bourdeaux. Came in the Olivebranch, Fullerton, from London for Cork and Antigua: On the 13th returned, the Upton Frigate, Spencer, from London for Maryland, who sail'd this Morning for Portsmouth to stop a Leak. Came in the Betry, Johnson, for Maryland; and the Montserrat Merchant, Cooper, from London for Montserrat; the Hampshire, Jolliffe, of and for Cowes from Rouen; the Peter, Verdoes, from Ostend for Bourdeaux. Arrived the Pennsylvania Packet, Harley, of and for London from Rhode Island. Sail'd the Samuel, Percy, for Rotterdam from Carolina: On the 14th, came in the Restoration, Marjoram, from Newcastle; the Elizabeth, Rickman, from ditto, both for Gibraltar; the Loyal Judith, Coultis, from Hull for Lisbon; the Houghton, Hancock, from London for Lisbon; the Portmerchant, Coulson, from Berwick for Lisbon; the Nightingale, of and from Stockton for Bourdeaux; the Industry, Woodward, from Diep for Cowes; the Gordon, Crawford, from London for Jamaica; and the St. John, Duchetene, of and from Diep for Bourdeaux.

Pool, Feb. 14. Just now came in here the Sarah, Addis, of and for this Port from Guernsey.

Deal, Feb. 15. Wind W. S. W. The Ships remain according to my several Lists since Monday, shall send a full List in my next. Came down the Southern, Judd, for Virginia; and the —, Beech, for Ireland. Put back the Elizabeth, Dennie, for the Canaries. Arrived the St. George, Hart, from Lisbon.

Gravesend, Feb. 15. Pass'd by the Page, Newell, from Rotterdam; and the Norway Merchant, Waugh, from Georgia.

Gravesend, Feb. 16. Pass'd by the Ramsgate, Netherlands, from Denia.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Carter, Malborne, for Virginia; and the Milk River, Brooks, for Jamaica, both from London at Madeira.

The Bristol Merchant, Rolles, from Jamaica at Bristol.

LONDON.

The Tagus, Clemens, lately arrived from Lisbon, on the 8th Instant, in the Latitude 43, about 15 Leagues West of Cape Finistire, spoke with the Enfield, Smith, of and from London for Barbados; all well on board.

Between Dunkirk and Newport is lost the Ship commanded by Vergulde Salm, bound for Bourdeaux.

On the Bar of Bayonne is lost a Ship belonging to Holland, laden with Salt.

On Thursday Night died James Ruck, Esq; aged 56, possessor of a plentiful Estate: He had been many Years Partner with Mr. Colebrooke, the Banker, but quitted Business at Christmas last, on Account of his ill State of Health. He was remarkable for his Integrity, has left three Sons, who are all of Age, and one Daughter.

This Day the Right Rev. Dr. Mawson, Lord Bishop of Landaff, will be confirm'd at Bow Church with the usual Ceremony.

And To-morrow his Lordship will be consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury at his Palace at Lambeth.

Last Sunday se'night died the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Vicar of Old Barland in the County of York.

This Morning died at his Lodgings in Henrietta-street, William Woodman, Esq; a young Gentleman lately come of Age, and to a plentiful Fortune.

| High Water this Day | Morning | Evening |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| at London Bridge | 04 52 | 05 12 |

Bank Stock 143 1-4th. India 171. South Sea 100 7-8ths. Old Annuity 112 7-8ths to 113 1-8th. New ditto 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 109 1-8th. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1 half. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-8th. Royal Assurance 105 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 14s. to 15s. Premium. South Sea ditto, 21. 12s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 2s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 Premium. English Copper 31 1-2. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122 1-half.

THE Commissioners of Sewers for cleansing the River Thames from Estover Mill in the County of Bucks to Dorchester, in the County of Oxford, will hold their next Court of Sewers on Monday the Twelfth Day of March next, at Mr. Green's, being the White Hart, at Wheatley, in the said County of Oxford, at Four o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day.

Thos. Pickers, Clk. Com.

Excise-Office, London, 16 Feb. 1778.
By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise.

ON Thursday the 22d of this Inst. February will be expos'd to Sale, in their Court Room in the Old Jewry, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, several Parcels of condemn'd Robber and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rack, Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and other Spirituous Liquors, Soap, Candles, Starch and Hair Powder, which may be view'd on the Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the Day of Sale, at the Excise-Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom House, from Nine till Twelve in the Morning, and from Two till Five in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from Nine till Twelve in the Forenoon. Printed Allowments of the Particulars will be deliver'd at the said Office on Monday Morning.

This Day is Published.

(Price Bound Two Shillings and Six pence)
Lingua Græca Institutiones Grammaticæ.
In Usum Scholæ Juventutis. Editio Tertia.
Auctore Alexandro Dunlop, in Academiâ Glasgoviensi Græcæ Linguae Professori.

N. B. This Grammar is in such Esteem, that it is taught in all the Universities, and publick Schools in Scotland; and in several private Academies in England.
Printed for A. MILLAR, over-against St. Clement's Church in the Strand, London; and A. STARKES, Bookseller in Glasgow.

This Day is published,

Beautifully printed in one large Volume in Folio.
THE RIGHTS OF WAR AND PEACE.
In Three Books. Wherein are explained the LAWS of NATURE and NATIONS, and the principal Points relating to GOVERNMENT. Written in Latin by the Learned

HUGO GROTIUS.

And translated into English.

To which are added all the large NOTES of Mr. J. BARBEYRAC, Professor of Law at Groningen, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the Web End of St. Paul's; J. and P. Knapton in Ludgate-street; D. Browne without Temple-Bar; T. Osborne in Gray's-Inn, and R. Wicksteed in Newgate-street.

Deserted from Lieutenant Colonel DANIEL Houghton's Company in his Majesty's First Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES WILLS.

HENRY Barton, born at Warrington, in Northamptonshire, a Husbandman, of a brown Complexion, Twenty-eight Years of Age, Five Feet Nine Inches without Shoes, May the 22d, 1738.

John Gaillmote, born at Birchen in Cheshire, by Trade a Buckle-maker, of a tawney Complexion, Twenty Year of Age, Five Feet Nine Inches and Half without Shoes, July the 24th, 1738.

George Ivory, born at Garlton-Marsh, near Hertford, in Hertfordshire, a Husbandman, of a tawney Complexion, Nineteen Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches without Shoes, November the 24, 1738.

John Gardner, born at Richmond in Surrey, by Trade a Carpenter, and sometimes follows Painting, dark brown Hair, Twenty-one Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches high without Shoes, Nov. the 2d, 1738.

William Girdler, born at Reading in Berkshire, a Husbandman, of a dark Complexion, Twenty Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches and Half without Shoes, Jan. 24 1738.

If any of the above-mention'd Persons will return to their Colours at Whitehall, within the Space of Twenty Days from the Date hereof, they will be pardon'd: If not, any Person who shall apprehend any of them, or cause to be apprehended and secured in any of his Majesty's Courts, give Notice thereof to Capt. Howard of the Savoy, London, they shall receive Two Guineas Reward, besides what is allow'd by Act of Parliament.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Peter-nepher-Row,